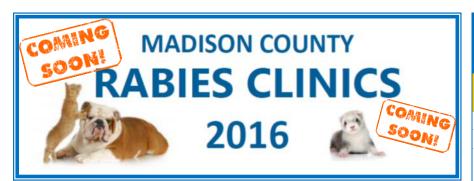


November 2015-January 2016

Animal Disease Surveillance Report



Veterinarian Reports of Diseases in Animal, October-December 2015 December (3) **Toxoplasmosis** November (4) Streptococcosis October (5) **Diseases Reported** Roundworms Lyme Disease Hookworm () = Number of Veterinarian Giardiasis offices reporting that month Ecthyma Campylobacteriosis Anaplasmosis 10 15 20 25 30 Number of Cases reported monthly

Laboratory Confirmed Rabies in Animals by Township, 11/1/15-1/26/16

Specimen Submitted	Town	Test Result	Number Exposed / Outcome
Dog	Eaton	Negative	1 Person / RPEP not required
Raccoon	Cazenovia	Negative	1 Person / RPEP not required
Raccoon	Lenox	Positive	Vaccinated Dog / Received rabies booster vaccine
Domestic Cat	Lenox	Negative	1 Person / RPEP not required
Domestic Cat	Sullivan	Negative	1 Person / RPEP not required
Raccoon	Georgetown	Positive	Unvaccinated Dog / Euthanized
Domestic cat	Lenox	Negative	1 Person/ RPEP not required
Domestic cat	Sullivan	Negative	1 Person/ RPEP not required
Raccoon	Georgetown	Positive	Unvaccinated Dog/ Euthanized
Raccoon	Sullivan	Positive	1 Person/ RPEP required

Total Rabies Positive Animals in 2015: 5 (1 Cow, 1 Domestic Cat, 1 Feral Cat, and 2 raccoons)

Total Rabies Positive Animals in 2016: 1 (1 Raccoon)

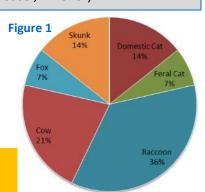
Total Specimens Inconclusive (Untestable) in 2015: 4 (1 Dog, 2 Bats, 1 Fisher)

Total Specimens Submitted for Rabies Testing in 2015:

72 (42 Bats, 1 Bull calf, 1 Cow, 13 Domestic cats, 2 Feral cat, 1 Muskrat, 1 Opossum, 4 Raccoon, 1 Woodchuck, 4 Dogs, 1 Weasel, 1 Fisher)

Positive Rabies Specimens by Animal, 2013-15 (Figure 1).

Over the past three years, from 2013 to 2015, the top three animals positive for rabies were raccoons (36%), cats (21%), and cows (21%).





Animal Disease Surveillance Report

Next to bat exposures, exposure to cats (domestic and feral) remains the second highest exposure situation leading to the administration of RPEP in residents (Figs. 1 & 2). This highlights the importance and need for cats to be vaccinated for rabies or safely captured for testing to prevent the need for RPEP in humans, in addition to preventing exposures to other animals and livestock.

From 2013 to 2015, the number of Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (RPEP) administered to people has increased 73% (Fig. 3).



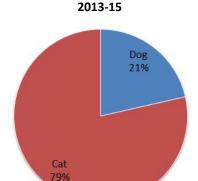
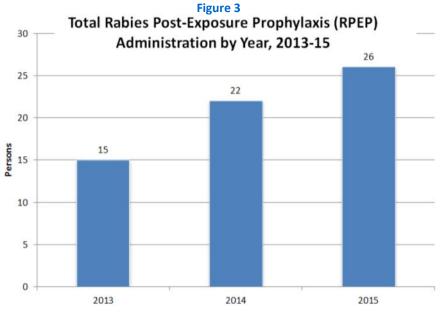


Figure 1

RPEP Given to Exposed People

by Type of Animal Bite,



November 2015-January 2016

